

# INTERESTING Sidelights on War as Seen by "SUN" CORRESPONDENTS

## ALLIES USE SUBWAY TO VERDUN FRONT

Tunnel, 45 Feet Under Ground, Leads to Within 300 Yards of Germans.

## AMERICANS TAKE TRIP

Paul D. Cravath Narrowly Escapes Shots as He Views Trenches.

Correspondence of Associated Press.

Verdun, Sept. 10.—Just west of here, in the forest of Argonne, there is a remarkable military tunnel, forty-five feet underground, running right up to within 300 yards of the German trenches. It is one of the most hard pressed points of the front, but through this tunnel reinforcements move forward without danger, relieving every two hours the men on the firing line.

There was a very American atmosphere about this tunnel when the writer visited it, for the curious fact developed that the two officers in command were American residents, one a stock raiser in Alberta, Canada, and the other a bank official of the Franco-American Bank at Los Angeles, Cal. Both were born in France, when the war broke out they left their American business to come home and fight. And now they are in full charge of this underground highway, leading up to one of the most important positions along the front. They are so American that they speak English instead of French, and the commandant's headquarters—a little room in the clay, has a big picture of Uncle Sam hanging on the wall.

Creeping through this tunnel toward the front line, the men are not aware of any party knocking their steel casques on the roof, and plunged through water ankle deep. Paul D. Cravath, the New York lawyer, a man of large build, 5 feet 6 inches tall, was bent double in the struggle through the tunnel. Along the way they passed an electric plant, throwing with energy the sparks of the fire which keeps the tunnel habitable. Further on, in a large clay hole, a kitchen was in full operation, with soldiers eating bowls of noodles.

## CURE FOR LOCKJAW IS FOUND BY ITALIAN

Professor Inghinnelli Invents Portable Bath for Hot Immersions.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY IN THE ARGONNE, Sept. 8.—Surgeon-Major Professor Inghinnelli of the Italian Medical Corps, in charge of a field hospital, has applied on a large scale a special treatment for lockjaw which is giving most satisfactory results.

The antitoxin treatment of lockjaw is extensively used in the Italian army as a preventive and, thanks to it, the cases of tetanus have been greatly diminished. Unfortunately, however, the disease has not been stamped out and nothing so far has been discovered to check its almost certainly fatal course.

Naturally in field hospitals local conditions are such that it is impossible to resort to the treatment which is the most effective remedy consisted in amputation. But even early amputation often proved of little avail, while the germ in the wound already had set free a lethal dose of its toxin. Besides, even when amputation saved a man's life it left him a cripple.

Doctors Amputate Too Freely.

Often for fear of infection surgeons in the field resort freely to amputation knowing full well that it would be impossible for them to keep the wound clean until it is completely healed.

Professor Inghinnelli instead of conventional amputation should be resorted to in extreme cases, as a doctor's first duty is to cure, not to cripple a man. Prolonged warm bath of the wound is an infallible remedy, and nothing prevents its being administered in the field under ordinary conditions. The professor has invented a special portable bath which can be placed in any position, either horizontal or vertical.

Antiseptic Solution Is Used.

A warm antiseptic solution can be easily kept in it at the temperature for five or six hours. As a rule a 3 per cent. solution of hypochlorite is used or else corrosive sublimate in the proportion of one part to 1,000. A solution of potassium iodine or lead water also can be used to advantage. It has been found better to alternate the antiseptic solution with the warm bath.

The result of this treatment are wonderful. After a few days the wound begins to heal, suppuration disappears, swelling subsides and fever ceases. Recovery follows as a matter of course even in cases where amputation was considered the only remedy. The danger of lockjaw is entirely obviated.

## LIQUOR TRAFFIC CUT DOWN

Scandinavian Countries Restricting the Sale of Intoxicants.

Stockholm, Sept. 12.—In company with the nations at war the neutral Scandinavian countries have made some effort recently to restrict liquor traffic. It may be added, however, that the regulations so far in effect cannot be regarded as particularly oppressive.

The greatest restriction enforced in Norway, where spirits may be bought only on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and then only within certain hours of the day. Beer, ale and light wines, including champagne, may be bought at almost any time, but the sale of the latter is materially increased since Norway's war time prosperity set in.

In Denmark the effort to restrict drinking has not progressed very far. In rural communities all drinking places must close at 11 P. M., while in Copenhagen the closing hour has been placed at 1 A. M.

Here in Sweden there is quite a strict control over bottled spirits, with more or less complete prohibition of the sale of spirits in restaurants and cafes, the saloon in the American sense being unknown. Between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M., no alcoholic beverages are sold in any of the public houses and other communities the drink cannot exceed a certain percentage of the price paid for food.

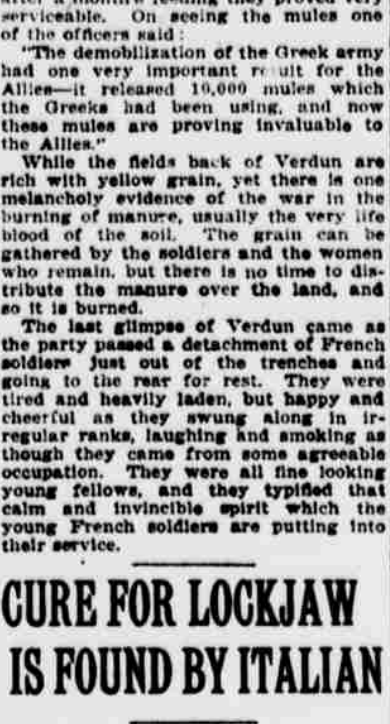
The law in Sweden and other countries is not so strict as in the United States. Each adult wishing to buy spirits must provide himself with a book, in which the purchases are entered and one is allowed more than one quart a week. As in other European countries a strict limit is drawn between spirits and beer, and the latter is sold in the other, no limit whatever being placed on the amount of the latter to be bought at any time. Beer and whisky, although expensive, is coming into greater popularity every day among the drinking classes. A Scotch and soda costs anywhere from 30 to 45 cents, but Sweden and Norway are not so temperate as the other countries. The Swedish Government does not feel it called upon to look after the welfare of foreigners so far as drink is concerned. Upon the production of a foreign passport the visitor can get any amount of spirit he desires, bottled or otherwise.

## AMERICAN AVIATORS FIGHTING FOR FRANCE.

THE recent death of Kiffin Rockwell, shot down by a German aviator while fighting with his French fellow aviators, was made the occasion by certain German papers of an attack on the neutrality of the United States. The presence of Americans in the French Aviation Corps was cited as an instance of an anti-German bias on the part of this country. The photograph shows Rockwell and his American comrades in the French service.

Left to right—Lieut. de Laage, Sergt. C. C. Johnson, New York City; Corporal Lawrence Ramsey, Buffalo, N. Y.; Sergt. J. R. McConnell, Carthage, N. C.; Lieut. William Shaw, Pittsburg, Pa.; Sergt. R. Lufbery, New Haven, Conn.; Sergt. Kiffin Rockwell, Atlanta, Ga.; Adjutant Didier Masson, Los Angeles; Sergt. Norman Prince, Boston, Mass.; Adjutant Bert Hall, Galveston, Tex.

Photo by Central News Service.



## BRITISH LABOR AIMS RESENTED BY PRESS

Newspapers See Danger in Decision to Push Claims When War Is Over.

## PROTECTIONISTS HOPE

Declare Congress Voted for Principle of Modification of Free Trade.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The most important Trade Union Congress in the history of Great Britain, which recently met at Birmingham, was important on account of the number of organizations which were on the programme for debate, but the results accomplished are of minor interest.

The Lord Chamberlain of Birmingham, Neville Chamberlain, a son of the celebrated statesman, acting as the city's official host, greeted the delegates in a speech which was a carefully balanced and drew from them enthusiastic applause—applause which was echoed by all important sections of the press.

Harry Gosling, president of the congress, opened the week's business with an address which won high approval. While standing up, Gosling, who is a member of the House of Commons, declared that the congress was a war between labor and capital with which many past congresses have made the public acquainted, and that the congress was a war between labor and capital with which many past congresses have made the public acquainted, and that the congress was a war between labor and capital with which many past congresses have made the public acquainted.

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Food Shortage in Towns and Prolongation of War Depress People.

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## FEW YANKEES LEFT IN FOREIGN LEGION

Most of Those Who Joined Dareddevil Corps Killed or Wounded.

British Lieutenant Writes That They Surrender as Welcome Relief.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A second lieutenant has written as follows from the Somme front to his relatives in England:

"Since writing we have taken a further active part in the 'great push,' with considerably more success than we had on July 1. We went over at night 11 P. M. and managed to take the trenches by surprise, and without much difficulty or many casualties we got three lines of trenches and about ninety prisoners."

"On the whole it was great fun, and the finding of the dugouts was most profitable to all of us. All the men got helmets (a Tommy's greatest ambition) and I managed to come to grips with a German lieutenant. He said: 'I am confident that this campaign of opposition will come to an end and that all the fighting in the community will acquiesce cheerfully in obedience to the will of Congress. It is time, my friends, for all who have the best interests of the Philippines at heart to recognize that Congress has now definitely settled the question of the future of these islands, and all should celebrate with us the termination of the doubt.'"

"With a generosity and unselfishness almost unparalleled in history, the United States Congress has promised the independence of the Philippines. We know that this solemn pledge on behalf of the people of the United States will be redeemed—there will be no turning back—every step hereafter will be forward."

"The Philippine people will now assume very great responsibilities. Their friends abroad will watch with keen interest the operations of this new government. Their patience, dignity and self-restraint during these recent years, throughout the trying months when their country was being debated in the United States, in all the days of temporary disappointment, are an earnest of their wisdom and character in the time to come."

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## FILIPINOS REJOICE AT AUTONOMY GRANT

Parade Through Manila Streets When Jones Bill Is Signed by Wilson.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 2.—The signing of the Jones bill, as the Philippine measure is known locally, was the occasion yesterday of a big parade in which Filipinos of all classes joined. The parade marched through the principal streets and to Malacanang Palace, the private residence of Governor Harrison, where the chief executive and officials of the insular government reviewed it.

Arrived at Malacanang, Alcide Roxas, Mayor of Manila, a Filipino, dedicated to President Wilson and Governor Harrison, where the chief executive and officials of the insular government reviewed it.

The parade was a magnificent sight, with bands, floats and a large number of people. The Filipinos were very happy and proud to see the bill signed, which they believed would bring them independence.

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Nearly Two-thirds of Business Lost Because of War.

Stuttgart, Sept. 12.—Perhaps no single industry in Germany has suffered so much from the war as that of toy making. In the last peace year Germany's toy trade aggregated 140,000,000 marks (\$35,000,000), of which more than \$25,000,000 was exported and the larger part to America. Since the war this figure has dropped nearly two-thirds. The toy makers have been hit hard by the war, and the industry is now in a state of depression.

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